2018 CERTIFICATION

		Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
	,	muth alithan County Utilities
	_	Public Water System Name
do	000 B1000	2000/S. 0680034. 0680085, Up00010
-		List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR
a Co must	nsumer Confidence be mailed or delivest. Make sure von	ting Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute the Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR wered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon u follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or CR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.
3	Customers were	e informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
		☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)
		On water bills (Attach copy of bill)
		☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below)
	0	□ Other
	Date(s) custo	mers were informed: / /2019 / /2019 / /2019
	CCR was distr methods used	ributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
	Date Mailed/	Distributed: / / /
	CCR was distri	buted by Email (Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / / 2019
		butted by Limiti (Limits 1/15221 a copy)
		☐ As a URL (Provide Direct URL)
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o	CCR was publi	☐ As a URL(Provide Direct URL) ☐ As an attachment ☐ As text within the body of the email message
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CER I her above and of H	CCR was public Name of New Date Published CCR was posted CCR was p	As a URL

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!



2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 19 APR 12 AM 7: 57 South Quitman County Utilities PWS#: 680034, 680035, 600010, 600013 and 600018 April 2019

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the guality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Leigh Ann Goodwin at 662.647.2846. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the Wednesday before the 10th of each month at 5:30 PM location to be announced.

Our water source is purchased from the Towns of Lambert, Tutwiler and Crowder which have eights wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox and the Meridian Upper Wilcox Aquifers. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Towns of Lambert, Tutwiler and Crowder have received lower susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2018, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems, radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	71	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic 10. Barium	Contam	inants 2018	.0043	.00250043	ppm	2	2	discharge from	drilling wastes; m metal refineries;
13. Chromium	N	2018	5.7	3.8 – 5.7	ppb	100	100		ural deposits m steel and pulp of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of h systems; eros	nousehold plumbing sion of natural
								preservatives	thing from wood

17. Lead	N	2015/	17* 2						teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
		2010/			ppb		0	AL=15		
Disinfectio	n Bv-	Produc	ts							
	1									
81. HAA5	N	2016*	17	No Range	ppb	0		60 By-P	roduct of drinking water	
81. HAA5	1	2016*	17			0		60 By-P	roduct of drinking water fection.	
81. HAA5 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N			No Range	ppb	0		80 By-pr	roduct of drinking water fection. roduct of drinking water ination.	
81. HAA5 82. TTHM [Total	N	2016*	17			0		80 By-pr chlori	ection. oduct of drinking water	

PWS ID#:	Violatio Y/N	n D	ate ected	Level Detecte	Range of Dead or # of Sa Exceed	Detects mples ing		t I	MCLG			MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contar	ninan	ts	1	MCL/A	UL							
10. Barium	N	2018		.0043	.0025004	13	ppm		2		2	discharge from	drilling wastes; m metal refineries;
13. Chromium 14. Copper	N	2018		5.7	3.8 – 5.7		ppb		100		100	Discharge fro	tural deposits m steel and pulp of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2018/	20	.2	0		ppm		1.3	AL=	=1.3	Corrosion of h systems; eros	nousehold plumbing
17. Lead	N	2018	20	.268	.259268		ppm		4		4	Erosion of nat additive which	ural deposits; wate promotes strong ge from fertilizer an
		2018/2		4	0		ppb		0	AL=	=15		ousehold plumbing
Disinfectio		roduc	ts										
1. HAA5		2017*	16		No Range	ppi	D	0		60	Ву-	Product of drin	king water
2. TTHM Fotal ihalomethanes]	N	2017*	33	.6	No Range	ppt		0		80	Ву-	nfection. product of drink prination.	king water
Chlorine	N	2018	.6		57	mg	/1	0	MRD)L = 4	Wa	ter additive use	d to control

		- V.		S Lambert	system .	1 12	OT KE	SULTS	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG		MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contam	inants				-			
10. Barium	N	2016*	.005	.0048005	ppm	2	2	discharge from	drilling wastes; m metal refineries;
13. Chromium	N	2016*	1.4	1-1.4	Dob	400		erosion of nat	ural deposits
14 Comme	-			111	ppb	100	100	Discharge fro	m steel and pulp
14. Copper	N	2018/20	0	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of h systems; eros	hing from wood
- Syamuc	IV	2016"	126	No Range	ppb	200	200	Discharge from	n steel/metal

16. Fluoride	N	2016*	.288	.282288	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong
								teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17, Lead	N	2018/20	2	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
18. Mercury (inorganic)	N	2016*	1	No Range	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Disinfection	on By-I	Products						
Chlorine	N	2018	7	.17	mg/l C	MRDL	= 4 Wate	er additive used to control microbes

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collecte	- 1	evel tected	Range of Detect or # of Sample Exceeding MCL/ACL	s Mea	nit sure- ent	MC	CLG		1	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contan	inants											
10. Barium	N	2018	.00	43	.00250043	ppm			2		2		drilling wastes; m metal refineries; tural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018	5.7		3.8 – 5.7	ppb			100	1	00		m steel and pulp of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17	* .2		0	ppm			1.3	AL=1	1.3	systems; eros	household plumbing sion of natural ching from wood
16. Fluoride**	N	2018	.26	8	.259268	ppm			4		4	additive whic	tural deposits; wate h promotes strong rge from fertilizer ar ttories
17. Lead	N	2015/17	* 2		0	ppb			0	AL=	15		household plumbing sion of natural
Disinfection	n By-P	roducts	S									, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
81. HAA5		2016*	17	N	o Range	ppb		0		60		-Product of dri	nking water
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016*	48.5	N	o Range	ppb		0		80		-product of drii lorination.	nking water
Chlorine	N	2017	1.3	.2	4 – 2.15	mg/l		0	MR)L = 4		ater additive us	sed to control

PWS ID#:	0600018	3 – S Qui	tman –	W Crowder	System	TES	T RES	ULTS
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure- ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactiv	e Conta	minants						
5. Gross Alpha	N	2018	6.2	No Range	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic								
10. Barium	N	2016*	.0116	.01090116	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016*	1.9	1.2 – 1.9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2015/17*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2016*	.875	.868875	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits: water

17. Lead	N	2015/1	7* 1	0		anh					additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer an aluminum factories
						opb		0	AL=	=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Or			ninants								
56. Carbon tetrachloride	N	2018	.596	No Rang	e	ppb		0		5	Discharge from chemical plants
Disinfection	n By-	Product	S								and other industrial activities
81. HAA5	N	2016*	28	No Range	ppb		0		60	Du	D. J. A. C. L.
82. TTHM	N	204.01			FF		١		60	dis.	-Product of drinking water infection.
[Total trihalomethanes]	14	2016*	76	No Range	ppb		0		80	Ву-	product of drinking water orination.
Chlorine	N	2018	.60	.5 – .7	ppm		0	MRDI	_ = 4	Wa	ter additive used to control
Treatment		nique — '	Town of	Crowde	r	- I					robes
Fround Water Dut-	-		Violation	Actions			Hea	alth Effe	cts La	ngua	age
ordand water Rule	Failure to Collect Source Samples ** Fluoride levistems #600018 #600013 #600013		Feb 18 To meet compliance standards the system will confer with MSDH to correct the issues.			viru	Inadequately treated water may contain disease- causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.				

** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 06 - 1.2 mg/l. Our systems #600018, #600013, #600010 and #0680035 received a routine follow-up violation for the Lead & Copper Rule. Public Notice has been completed. System # 680035 received a major monitoring violation for not taking the required # of samples for chlorine. In May 2018 we were required to taken 1 sample and we took 0. Public Notice has been completed. System # 600010 received a major monitoring violation for not taking the required # of samples for Chlorine/E Coli. In April 2018 we were required to taken 1 sample and we took 0. Public Notice has been completed.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Significant Deficiencies - Town of Lambert

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations:

During a sanitary survey conducted on 6/21/2016, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s):

Corrective Actions: This system is out of compliance and subject to enforcement actions. Status: In Violation.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the

The South Quitman County Utilities works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

South Quitman County Utilities Asso. P.O.BOX 31 CHARLESTON, MS 38921

(662) 647-2846

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

(67.26)

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TYPE	METER	READING	3 5 7 2	uminat an	
SERVICE	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		USED	CHARGES
Water Garba Cred	ige	010 330	990	20	26.00 16.00

PERMIT NO. South Quitman County Utilities Ass

DUE DATE	MER	ROUTE
PAST OUR AFTER THIS DATE	ACCOUNT	13016
5/10/19	269	
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	5.26)(CR)	(2

MAIL THIS STUB WITH YOUR PAYMENT

ACCOUNT # 269

4/29/19

MILLS, MILDRED PEGGS 700 POST AVE **ROCHESTER NY 14619-2120**

MONTH DAY CLASS	UPON RECEIPT	AFTER DUE DATE	PAST DUE
4 20 7	(25.26)		PORODAL TOTAL
l'ast due accounts	not paid by the 15	th of the month w	all he subject to

disconnection at anytime after the 20th of the month. Account balance must be paid in full, including the reconnection fee, before service is restored 2018 CCR will be posted at http://www.msrwa.org/2018ccr/squitman5.pdf
Office Hours:Mon-Thurs 8AM-SPM lagoodwin@dgoodwincpa.com



The Mississippi Rural Water Association is excited that your system took advantage of hosting your 2018 CCR on the MsRWA website.

Below is the URL that you will need.

Please follow the requirements/instructions that you received from the MS State Dept. of Health. If you have any questions or need any additional information, please contact us.

Thanks

Cecilia

Cecilia Garris MsRWA

http://www.msrwa.org/2018ccr/squitman5.pdf

Be sure to following the instructions from the MSDH on putting this on your bills.